

THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 13

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, JAN. 20, 1865.

NO. 423.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Tuesday and Friday,
day, by

A. G. HODGES & CO.

At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly
Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the
newspapers published in the west.

S T A T E M E N T

O F T H E
S T . L O U I S M U T U A L L I F E
I N S U R A N C E C O M P A N Y ,

O n the 1st day of May, 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "S.T. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock

is..... \$100,000

The amount of capital stock paid up

is..... 60,000

A S S E T S .

Third. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, part in the safe of the Company)..... \$ 50,327 42

Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien of record, on real estate in the city of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said, per schedule annexed..... 42,500 00

Short time loans in city of St. Louis, on undoubted personal security, eight per cent. interest..... 6,229 66

Stock bonds secured in part by real estate, partly by personal security, subject to call of Board of Directors on 60 days notice..... 40,000 00

Loans on policies in force, bearing six per cent. interest..... 110,001 98

Premium and other notes, bearing six per cent. interest..... 21,151 12

Amounts due from agents, and in course of transmission from them, and for policies recently issued and not yet paid..... 9,655 64

Notes for deferred premiums due within 60 days, bearing ten per cent. interest..... 580 74

Office furniture, iron safe, &c..... 949 45

Revenue stamps..... 45 95

Total..... \$ 251,471 96

L I A B I L I T I E S .

1st. Due and not due to Banks, and other creditors..... none.

2d. Losses adjusted and not due..... none.

3d. " " " due..... none.

4th. Losses unadjusted..... none.

5th. Losses in suspense, waiting further proof—l policy, \$4,000, l policy \$3,000..... 7,000

6th. All other claims against the Company—no other claims or liabilities except the liabilities on policies in force as follows, viz: 630 policies in force insuring in the aggregate..... 2,152,800 00

*Both resisted by the Company on the ground of violation of conditions of policies; that of \$4,000 on two policies, one being because of the party having been killed in an unlawful encounter. The other of \$3,000, because of the party having died with *dolorum tremens*. Both cases waiting judicial decision.

STATE OF MISSOURI,

CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS. { ss.

Samuel Willi, President, and William T. Selby, Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the *bona fide* owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual cash Capital, in cash on hand and invested as above stated; and that the portion thereof invested in real estate security, is upon unencumbered property in the city of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said loans, and that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

SAMUEL WILLI, President.

W.M. T. SELBY, Secretary.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said city and county of St. Louis, State of Missouri, this 16th day of May, 1864.

[L.S.] S. PERIT RAWLE,
Notary Public.

STATE OF MISSOURI,

CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS. { ss.

I, the undersigned, Recorder of Deeds, in and for the aforesaid county, do hereby certify that S. Perit Rawle, whose name is appended to the Journal of the foregoing deposition, was, at the date thereof, a Notary Public in and for the city and county of St. Louis, duly authorized to administer oaths for general purposes, and that I am well acquainted with the hand writing of said S. Perit Rawle, and verify believe the signature to said deposition is genuine.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this

[L.S.] 16th day of May, 1864.

A. C. BERNONDY, Recorder.

A U D I T O R ' S O F F I C E , K y .

FRANKFORT, May 26, 1864.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal this

[L.S.] 1 day and year above written.

ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor.

[No. 58, Original.]

A U D I T O R ' S O F F I C E ,

FRANKFORT, May 26, 1864.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal this

[L.S.] 1 day and year above written.

ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued prompt-
ly by A. G. HODGES, Agent.

Frankfort Ky., June 3, 1864.—tw-329.

MISCELLANY.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Jan. 3.

A Wager Between a Man and wife—A Well-known Merchant Loses, and is Handsomely Sold.

About two months since, a well-known and popular merchant in this city, and his accomplished lady, in the presence of several friends, entered into a wager that one of the two was to perpetrate a practical joke on the other; and whichever was defeated in first being "sold," should undergo a penalty to be inflicted by the triumphant party. The punishment was at once agreed upon as follows: if the husband was defeated, he should on the day following, take a wheelbarrow, and go to a well-known door dealer on Walnut street, purchase a barrel of choice family flour, and wheel it up Walnut to Fourth, west of Fourth street, to their residence. Thefeat to be performed between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Should the wife be defeated, she was required to attire herself in full yankee dress, of the extravagant order, on the Sunday morning following, and proceed to St. John's Episcopal Church at 11 o'clock, and occupy the front seat, observing carefully not to conceal her face, and during the service to present to the clergymen a purse of \$100 for the benefit of the poor belonging to that parish.

If the wager was singular and unusual between husband and wife, the forfeit was certainly extravagant, and remarkably severe. The parties, however, agreed to the contract, and immediately began to determine the plan which should produce a successful issue. Each was vigilant, cautious, and keenly observant of the other's movements, and every attempt at a joke failed until last evening, when woman's wit triumphed in the following terrible discomfiture of the unsuspecting husband.

On Thursday last a *billet doux* was received, inviting Mr. and Mrs. —, the aforesaid merchant and his wife, to a party, to be given Monday evening, Jan. 2d, at the residence of a well known citizen on Sixth street, the merchant being the bearer of the invitation missive to his wife. The lady made every preparation for the party, advising with her husband as to the character of her toilet, and scrupulously executing every wish he indicated. On yesterday morning the lady complained of indisposition, and during the day expressed a fear that she would not be able to attend the party. The husband offered to procure a carriage, and thought there would be no serious consequences if she wrapped up warmly, and avoided the night air. The ruse was working charmingly.

Early last evening, the lady prepared her toilet and assisted her husband in the same very interesting proceeding. The merchant went in search of a carriage, leaving instructions with the wife to be in readiness when he returned. The husband was only absent about fifteen minutes, but in that interim a negro woman of the same height and size had been bundled up with the lady's bonnet, cloak, furs, &c., a thick veil concealing her dark complexion. When the carriage drove up to the door, the bundled up "joke" was at the door with the waiting maid, who, with the gallant husband, assisted her to the carriage, the maid tendering the advice, "not to draw off the night air on her lungs." Mrs. —, in the meantime, had preceded the carriage in another hack, and informed the company assembled of the cruel sell. It was agreed that Mrs. — should conceal herself, and when Mr. — and his associate arrived, they should at once be ushered into the parlor, where, in public view, the amazement and discomfiture of the husband should produce the merriment of the hour.

Only a few minutes elapsed, and the carriage was at the door, the door-bell rang, and in another instant the couple were ushered into the brilliantly lighted parlors, the husband apologizing for his wife's feebleness because of an indisposition during the day. With the assistance of the lady whose guest they were, the merchant began unrobing his partner. The removal of the veil caused a wild shriek and scream from the ladies, and "my gracious" from the gents, while the pale and dejected merchant stood riveted to the middle of the floor, his eyes staring on the negroes, who offered her hand for forgiveness. The enraged merchant was in the act of suddenly leaving the company, when the wife full of smiles, and in her beautiful toilet, confronted him by remarking, "My dear, what's the price of flour?" The husband acknowledged the sell, and promised that the wager should be paid. The negress returned home, and the pleasures of the evening proceeded, although frequently interrupted by bursts of laughter and applause at the very successful manner the wife had outwitted her husband.

To-day, between 10 and 4 o'clock, the wheelbarrow performance with a barrel of flour, will take place on the route indicated, and as the merchant, unaccustomed to work, tugs at his load, there will no doubt be a considerable amount of sport by the passers by at his expense.

A Singular Story.

A few weeks since a man, only some five-and-thirty, or eight-and-thirty years old went into the cafe Anglaise, Paris, and said to the mistress: "I wish you would retain No. 13 for me this evening. Lay plates for eight, and have dinner on the table at seven o'clock precisely. I leave the selection of the dinner to you. Give us a dinner of four dollars a head, wine included. Here is a bank note for \$40; four times eight are thirty-two; the change, eight dollars, is for the waiters."

At a quartet before seven he returned; he was shown into No. 13. He asked for a pen, ink, and paper. After he received them he tore a sheet of paper into eight several parts, wrote something on each of them, and placed one of them on each plate. When the clock struck seven, he said to the waiter: "I will wait till half past seven."

At the appointed time he took his seat at the table and said to the astounded waiter: "Serve the dinner just the same as if all my guests were present."

The waiter obeyed, and placed a dish of soup on each plate, managing while doing so to read the names on the plates. He found nothing on the bits of paper but re, me, fa, so, la, si, do. When he went back to the kitchen, he told the servant the odd guest he had in No. 13. The rumor reached the ear of the master of the house; he at once suspected something was wrong.

"How is the gentleman dressed?" he asked the waiter.

"He is dressed in black."

When he went into the room he took off his overcoat and placed it on the piano, where it still remains.

"Bring me his overcoat. It doubtless contains letters or visiting cards, and we shall find out what sort of a guest we have. Act cautiously, and be quick."

The waiter soon returned with the overcoat. Master and servant instantly searched the pockets; they found neither letters nor visiting cards; but they discovered two small pocket pistols, which were capped and loaded. The master drew the charges, left the caps on the nipples, replaced them in the pocket, and made the servant carry the overcoat back to the private room. As he was eating dessert the waiter asked him—I mean this strange guest—if he would take coffee.

"Yes."

"How many cups?"

"Eight, of course."

The eight cups were filled.

"Now leave me; when I want you will ring the bell."

The waiter retired, shut the door, and put his eye to the key-hole to see what was going to take place.

As soon as the guest was alone he heaved a deep sigh, rose, went to the piano, opened it, played an air from one of Verdi's operas, and tried to sing it—in vain. His voice was completely gone. His hands fell into his lap, and the tears coursed down his cheeks. He murmured:

"All is over! 'Tis hopeless! my voice is broken! I shall never again be able to obtain another engagement. My career is at an end! I am a dead man."

Then he added, with an hysterical laugh: "Gad! wasn't it a devilish ingenious notion I had, to give a farewell dinner to my notes—a parting banquet to those poor notes which, last year, were so brilliant and so pure in my throat. Artists alone can conceive and execute such ideas. Ah! poor fellow; the game is up with you; nothing is left you but to die."

He put his hand in the pocket of his overcoat, took out the two pistols, placed the muzzle of each in each of his ears, and pulled the triggers. The caps exploded, and the poor fellow fell senseless on the carpet.

The keeper of the restaurant, who was hard by, ran into the room, and, aided by his servants, lifted up the would-be suicide. The usual restoratives were applied, and when consciousness returned it was found impossible to convince the guest that he was still alive. He insisted upon it that he was dead. He had gone crazy. He raved:

"Now that I am a dead man I don't care who knows who I was when I was alive. Mine George Sand has told my history in one of her novels. My name is Alpen Gerber—Albany is my stage name. I was on the eve of singing a magnificent engagement with the manager of the Italian Opera, when thatascal Fraschini cut me out. I fell sick and lost my voice. Fortunately, my pistols did not snap. I did not miss the vital organs, and I am dead. Carry me to Pere la Chaise, if you please."

The master of the house sent for the police, and the ill-starred wretch was immediately carried to a lunatic asylum.

Ole Marster Cried.

We are in possession of some well-authenticated anecdotes illustrative of the effects of the slave-impression laws of the Confederate authorities upon owners of slaves in old Virginia. Those who have attained the much-coveted age of fifty years, or possess fifteen working slaves, view with comparative complacency the operation of the inexorable proscription which takes away from their friends, neighbors and sons; but when the order comes for Coffee to repair to Richmond to labor on the fortifications, the most sensitive nerve of the exempted slaveholder is touched, and he winces as if from the application of a hot iron.

"My son is nearly grown," was the pathetic ejaculation of one of these patriots, "and he can take care of himself, but that poor nigger doesn't know how to keep out of harm's way, and he is

worth a thousand dollars in hard cash!" A few months ago, a Senator from one of the Southwestern States who had been making a tour through the midland counties of Virginia, haranguing the people in behalf of conscription and impressment, was returning to Richmond on the Central train.

He stepped into the smoking car, and observed a doleful-looking darkey, with the big tears starting from his ebon eye-lids. "Why, uncle," said the Senator "you seem to take it hard; you ought to be glad to have a chance to serve your country by working on the fortifications."

"'Why you see, sal'" said the Senator, "I bored up right well tell I seed how hard ole marster took dis thing, an den I giv way. When Mass Bob was took marster stood it like a man, len Mass Jeff had to go, and ole ole man said he giv anudder

to do cause very cheerful, but when I had to go, ole marster cried!"—Virginia State Journal.

At a festal party of old and young the question was asked: "Which season of life is the most happy?" After being freely discussed by the guests, it was referred for answer to the host, upon whom was the burden of fourscore years. He asked if they had noticed a grove of trees before the dwelling, and said: "When the Spring comes, and in the soft air the buds are breaking on the trees, and they are covered with blossoms, I think how beautiful is Spring! And when the sunshine comes, and covers the trees with its heavy foliage, and singing birds are among the branches, I think how beautiful is Summer! When the Autumn leaves them with golden fruit, and their leaves bear the gorgeous tint of frost, I think, how beautiful is Autumn! And when it is dear Winter, and there is neither foliage nor fruit, then I look up through the leafless branches, as I never could until now, and see the stars shine.

TERMS.—\$3 per year;

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY.....JANUARY 20, 1865.

Emancipation In Kentucky.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN A. PRALL,
Delivered in the Senate of Kentucky, January
9th, 1865, in support of the resolution intro-
duced by him as chairman of the committee
on Federal Relations, recommending the
adoption of the amendment of the Federal
Constitution declaring the abolition of Slave-
ry throughout the United States.

The resolution that I have reported from the Committee on Federal Relations was purposely framed so as to be comprehensive enough to embrace in its support men who, viewing the subject to which it relates as an original question from widely different standpoints, nevertheless concur in the conclusion which it announces. Whoever may have desired it, and whoever may now deplore it, it must be equally apparent to all that the days of the institution of slavery in this nation are numbered, and that it must very soon pass away forever. This vexed question, the fruitful source of so much angry controversy, the burden of so many political platforms, and the theme of so many inflammatory harangues, is to live hereafter only in the historic annals which shall record the bitter irritations and the stormy conflicts it has engendered.

The attitude of the question so far as it relates to Kentucky, is forcibly and truthfully presented by the Governor, in his message communicated at the opening of our session; and while I dissent from some of his conclusions, I read the following extract, as setting forth correctly the basis of fact upon which we must predicate our action:

Although the people of Kentucky, in this great national struggle against rebellion, have ever opposed making the status of the negro an object of struggle in this trial to preserve our national life; yet they are not so blinded in perception as not to see, nor so irrational as not to accept the fact, as an existing fact, that rebellion has destroyed property in slaves. It exists in name to a limited extent, but not in interest. Under the stroke of rebellion, the roof-tree which sheltered it has been shivered to the roots. What remains of it to us is, and must continue to be, not only effete but burdensome.

With us the institution "exists only in name, but not in interest." It is not only effete, but burdensome. In a word, it is practically dead; and it is the mission of the resolution I have submitted, to provide for it, now that it is no more, decent and constitutional burial.

It is not easy to realize with what resistless power the rapid and sweeping current of events has borne us on, till out of the convulsions which have shaken the continent this immense result has been evolved. Nor is it material to the subject which now before us, that we should trace with accurate minuteness, the causes which have produced the state of affairs upon which we are called to act. The Hon. Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, then a member of Congress, in an address, some years since, to his constituents, after deprecating in fitting terms the contemplated secession, used the following forcible and prophetic language: "Such is the intensity of my conviction on the subject that, if secession shall take place, I shall consider the institution of slavery doomed, and that the great God, in our blindness, has made us the instruments of its destruction." The full realization of these words of prophetic warning is at hand. No human genius has been able to fully fathom the deep and majestic import of the great events that have been transpiring. But it is not difficult to discern the hand of an inscrutable Providence moving amid the storm and overruling the fierce and tumultuous elements, for the accomplishment of His sublime and mysterious purposes. Neither the Administration nor any friend of emancipation at the outset contemplated or aimed at the result which has followed; and had they sought this end they were utterly powerless, of themselves, to achieve it. The treasonable and wicked rebellion of the South, which has convulsed the nation, and shaken the very foundations of society, has, in its progress, while failing to destroy the Government, against whose existence it hurled its formidable power, nevertheless given a mortal blow to the very institution in whose name and behalf the terrible revolution was inaugurated.

The war in behalf of slavery was begun in the face of a most extraordinary concession, tendered in an abounding spirit of conciliation by the North, no less than a proposed amendment of the Federal Constitution, submitted by the requisite vote of two-thirds of both Houses of Congress for the ratification of the States, declaring that neither under the existing Constitution, nor any subsequent amendment thereto, should Congress ever interfere with or disturb the institution of slavery within the States. A guarantee thus complete and ample, not only giving assurance of present security to their cherished institution, but making that security organic and fundamental, and beyond the reach of change, was tendered to the South, and disdainfully rejected. Kentucky alone ratified the proposed amendment. The local character of the institution, as a subject for the control of the States where it existed, and beyond the reach of the General Government in the exercise of its ordinary and peaceful functions, was readily conceded by every leading statesman of the North, and emphatically declared by Congressional resolutions adopted with great unanimity just when the rebellion was impending. And yet, with all these things before them, and madly spurning these solemn pledges and irrevocable guarantees, held out as a peace offering by a fraternal people, they plunged their country in all the horrors of a civil war. They ruthlessly trampled under foot the constitution which afforded to slavery its highest protection. They submitted its fate to the arbitrament of the sword, and by the sword it shall perish. There were other institutions besides the institution of slavery. There were other interests in which the hopes and happiness of the teeming millions of the nation were involved, and all these slavery has imperiled and threatened with destruction. And it is not unnatural, after such a conflict as we have witnessed, and when hundreds of thousands of our sons have yielded up their lives to their country, and millions mourn their loss, that a people who patiently and heroically submitted to such immeasurable sacrifices to preserve their nationality, should at last determine and decree that this baneful source of discord and rebellion shall cease to exist, and that slavery shall perish that the nation may live.

It is of no consequence now to discuss the question whether slave and free institutions were essentially incompatible, and whether they might not have co-existed in a government framed as ours was, till the slow oper-

ation of natural causes should in the progress of events, have at last worked out the problem of emancipation. This was the solution of the question to which I had looked forward, anxiously and hopefully, and in this the country would have acquiesced, had the South been wise and the hand of violence been stayed. But it must now be too apparent for debate that after the terrible conflict through which we have passed, the nation can never be restored except upon the basis of universal freedom. The poisonous Upas must be utterly uprooted before the unity of the country can be restored. The sword has cut the Gordian knot, which it might have required a century to unravel.

Whatever may be the views of statesmen or moralists as to the merits of slavery under special circumstances, or as a means for the accomplishment of temporary purposes, I have no hesitation in declaring my conviction that such an institution was never designed to be permanently maintained and perpetuated in a civilized and Christian land. But while I thus deprecate the institution of slavery as resting upon principles which are utterly indefensible, I would not involve in the same condemnation all who under any circumstances, are, or have been, the holders of slaves. On the contrary, we have found it among us, entailed upon us, and crowding out every other system of labor, so as to leave to the individual living in a community where it exists and engaged in avocations requiring the employment of labor, scarcely any alternative but to adopt it. Voluntary emancipation too, by individual action, has been attended with difficulties which in many cases were almost insuperable. In my own case, although I have been for years emancipating the few slaves I inherited, as rapidly as their relations to others over whom I had no control would permit, I find myself still, nominally, an unwilling slave owner. And while all Christian people must loathe and execrate the accursed slave trade, still I am not sure that as one of the means by which good is sometimes wrought out of evil, the institution may not have been providentially designed as a temporary agency to subserve a beneficent and noble purpose. It uproots the real and ultimate basis upon which the slaveholder rests his right. For if we go beyond this into questions of original right, outside of the Constitution and of property, which is "higher than law," we shall find no right which is higher and no property which is more sacred known to God or among men than that of every human being to himself.

The amendment, however rapidly it may pass through the Constitutional steps necessary to its validity, will be to us in Kentucky but little more than the authoritative announcement of a fact which has already been accomplished. The institution has melted and crumbled away, and its vitality is utterly gone. Involuntary servitude scarcely exists at all. Those who still cling to their masters do so because it is their inclination or their interest thus to remain, and because they receive in some form or other what both parties are willing to recognize as a fit remuneration for their services. They would thus remain, although an edict of emancipation were proclaimed to-day. I am proud, as a Kentuckian, to know that in very many instances here the relation has been one of mutual confidence and affection, founded upon the faithful discharge of reciprocal duties, and where it rests upon these just foundations it will remain undisturbed. But the mass of the laboring slave population is gone, and must be replaced, or our fields will go uncultivated. And ours must cease to be a slave State even in name, and labor cease to be degraded by the brand of servitude, before we can attract the free labor which has given to the North its prosperity and pre-eminence. One system of labor has passed away, but enough of its vestiges remain to repel the entrance of that which is to take its place. The substance is gone, but the shadow remains. Let that frowning shadow be removed, and a new era will dawn upon us, the grandest in our history. Our boundless and slumbering resources will be developed. Our mountains will yield their rich and exhaustless treasures to the hand of free and intelligent enterprise; and our fair and fertile low-lands will bloom as a garden. In my own county, and elsewhere through the State, farms are often seen embracing the sites of a dozen old homesteads, which have been swallowed up and incorporated in a single estate. The old root tree is hewn down, the tenement which once sheltered a happy family is in ruins and decay, and its occupants have been crowded out, and have gone people the West, and make room for slaves here. These humble homesteads will spring up again, the habitations of industrious and frugal free-holders—the great middle class, the bone and sinew of any country, and the real foundation of its virtue and its strength. Our common schools, which have been struggling in vain to foster and build up, will become a real vital element in our civilization, and diffuse their beneficial blessings throughout the land. Such is the destiny which awaits us, and we have only to reach forth and grasp it in full fruition. Terrible is the conflict through which we are passing, but I trust it is approaching its grand consummation in the unity and freedom of our country, and that we may yet come forth purified by the fiery ordeal, and arise from the baptism of blood to a newness of life.

The President's Tribute to the Friends.

The following lately published letter from President Lincoln will be read with interest, particularly by members of the Society of Friends. It was written by the President prior to his re-election, to Mrs. Eliza P. Gurney, the widow of the late well known Friend and philanthropist, Jos. John Gurney, who was one of the wealthiest bankers of London. Mrs. Gurney is an American lady, and since her husband's death has resided at Burlington, N. J.:

MY ESTEEMED FRIEND: I have not forgotten, probably never shall forget, the very impressive occasion when yourself and friends visited me on a Sabbath forenoon, two years ago. Nor had your kind letter, written nearly a year later, ever been forgotten. In all it has been your purpose to strengthen my reliance in God. I am much indebted to the good Christian people of the country for their constant prayers and consolations, and to no one of them more than to yourself. The purposes of the Almighty are perfect and must prevail, though we erring mortals may fail to accurately perceive them in advance.

We hoped for a happy termination of this terrible war, long before this, but God knows best, and has ruled otherwise. We shall yet appreciate His wisdom and our own errors therein; meanwhile we must work earnestly in the best lights He gives us, trusting that working still conduces to the great ends He ordains. Surely He intends some great good to follow this mighty convulsion which no mortal could make, and no mortal could

in the control of the people acting through their representatives, and subject only to such reasonable restraints as might insure calm and deliberate action. In the good old county of Woodford, where I was born, the largest slaveholding county, in proportion to its population, in the State, I took occasion in that year, before casting my first vote at the polls, to announce my earnest convictions on this subject in a preamble and resolutions presented by me and adopted by a very small meeting of those who agreed with me in sentiment. I will read from the paper a single extract, for in my judgement it has not impaired its merit or its truthfulness:

The people of Kentucky are now to decide whether she will embrace the bright and palmy destiny for which Heaven seems to have designed her or bequeath to her sons the poverty and weakness of Virginia, and perchance the horrid bloodshed of St. Domingo; whether her luxuriant soil and sheltering elements of greatness and prosperity shall sustain a great community of energetic and enterprising freemen, or endure the blighting tread of the slave forever. In the exercise of the sacred right of freemen to speak through any channel in which popular opinion may be measured, we proclaim ourselves opposed to all measures, whether constitutional or legislative, which look to the increase or perpetuation of slavery, and hold that the Legislature should be left free to take such action on the subject of gradual emancipation as may be demanded by the circumstances of the country and the matured and repeated expression of the popular will.

But these counsels did not prevail, and the convention which had been originally called upon the idea of popularizing all our institutions, seemed mainly intent upon placing this single subject of slavery utterly beyond the reach of the people in all time to come. And hence the difficulties in the way of free action by the State which confront us now. But fortunately we have in the proposed amendment of the Federal instrument the means at hand of meeting the great emergency. It is regular and pursues with perfect strictness all the forms through which the people in the creation of the Government determined and provided that their organic law might be changed. It uproots the real and ultimate basis upon which the slaveholder rests his right.

For if we go beyond this into questions of original right, outside of the Constitution and of property, which is "higher than law," we shall find no right which is higher and no property which is more sacred known to God or among men than that of every human being to himself.

The amendment, however rapidly it may pass through the Constitutional steps necessary to its validity, will be to us in Kentucky but little more than the authoritative announcement of a fact which has already been accomplished. The institution has melted and crumbled away, and its vitality is utterly gone. Involuntary servitude scarcely exists at all. Those who still cling to their masters do so because it is their inclination or their interest thus to remain, and because they receive in some form or other what both parties are willing to recognize as a fit remuneration for their services.

They would thus remain, although an edict of emancipation were proclaimed to-day. I am proud, as a Kentuckian, to know that in very many instances here the relation has been one of mutual confidence and affection, founded upon the faithful discharge of reciprocal duties, and where it rests upon these just foundations it will remain undisturbed. But the mass of the laboring slave population is gone, and must be replaced, or our fields will go uncultivated.

And ours must cease to be a slave State even in name, and labor cease to be degraded by the brand of servitude, before we can attract the free labor which has given to the North its prosperity and pre-eminence.

One system of labor has passed away, but enough of its vestiges remain to repel the entrance of that which is to take its place.

The substance is gone, but the shadow remains.

Let that frowning shadow be removed, and a new era will dawn upon us, the grandest in our history.

Our boundless and slumbering resources will be developed. Our mountains will yield their rich and exhaustless treasures to the hand of free and intelligent enterprise; and our fair and fertile low-lands will bloom as a garden. In my own county, and elsewhere through the State, farms are often seen embracing the sites of a dozen old homesteads, which have been swallowed up and incorporated in a single estate.

The old root tree is hewn down, the tenement which once sheltered a happy family is in ruins and decay, and its occupants have been crowded out, and have gone people the West, and make room for slaves here.

These humble homesteads will spring up again, the habitations of industrious and frugal free-holders—the great middle class, the bone and sinew of any country, and the real foundation of its virtue and its strength.

Our common schools, which have been

in the control of the people acting through their representatives, and subject only to such reasonable restraints as might insure calm and deliberate action. In the good old county of Woodford, where I was born, the largest slaveholding county, in proportion to its population, in the State, I took occasion in that year, before casting my first vote at the polls, to announce my earnest convictions on this subject in a preamble and resolutions presented by me and adopted by a very small meeting of those who agreed with me in sentiment. I will read from the paper a single extract, for in my judgement it has not impaired its merit or its truthfulness:

Your people—the friends—have had, and are having very great trials, on principles and faith opposed to both war and oppression. They can only practically oppose oppression by war. In this hard dilemma some have chosen one horn and some another.

For those appealing to me on conscientious grounds, I have done and shall do the best I can, and in my own conscience under my oath to the law.

That you believe this, I doubt not, and believing it, I shall still re-

ceive for our country and myself your earnest prayers to our Father in Heaven. Your sincere friend,

A. LINCOLN.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

January 17.—Senate.—The rules were suspended that Mr. Bush might offer a resolution in regard to the investigation of the charges against Judge Bullitt, and raising a Committee of three for that purpose, empowering them to send for persons and papers. Mr. Botts proposed an amendment that the President be requested to per-

mit Judge Bullitt to return and be present at his trial, and free whilst here from arrest or duress. Adopted. On motion of Mr. Cleveland the further consideration of the motion, as amended, was postponed till Monday next. The resolution in regard to Federal affairs, proposed by Mr. Prall, and amended by Mr. Cleveland, was, on motion of Mr. Worthington, laid on the table. The following was the vote:

Yeas—Mr. Speaker (Bruner), Messrs. Baker, Black, Bush, Chiles, Coffee, Field, Gardner, Garrard, Grainger, Grier, Grover, Hammond, Harrison, J. D. Landrum, McHenry, Prall, Read, Worthington, Wright—20.

Nays—Messrs. Botts, Cleveland, Cook, Duncan, Fisk, Marshall, Patrick, Rife, Robinson, Spaulding, Wait—11.

Mr. Prall's resolution has been already published in our paper.

Mr. Bush proposed a resolution in regard to the abolition of slavery in Kentucky, which was ordered to be printed and made a special order for Thursday. Mr. Fisk proposed a series of resolutions, as amendatory to that proposed by Mr. Bush, and Mr. Cleveland proposed a resolution as substitute for the whole.

All took the same direction as did that of Mr. Bush. Mr. Gardner offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Proposition and Grievances to inquire into the cause of the failure of the Public Printer and Binder to furnish the Senate with the Governor's message. Adopted.

House—An act increasing the fees of Justices of the Peace was passed.

The Speaker laid before the House the names of the Select Committee on slavery in Kentucky, viz: Messrs. Ray, Kinney, Lowry, G. B. Thomas, Webb, E. H. Smith, Varnon, Neal, and Lutrell. Mr. Stinson offered a resolution for the benefit of widows and orphans of deceased soldiers. Also to compensate discharged soldiers. A resolution in regard to the removal of the remains of John Finley and Simon Kenton to the cemetery at Frankfort, was adopted; yeas 71, nays 5.

Jan. 18.—Senate.—Mr. McHenry, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a House bill for the benefit of A. J. Mershon, of Garrard county, which proposes to relieve him from the operation of the expatriation act. The bill elicited considerable discussion. Messrs. Marshall, Fisk, Robinson, Cleveland and McHenry favored its passage, and Messrs. Prall, Wright, Bristow and Baker opposed it. The bill was recommitted to the same Committee. Mr. Fisk offered a resolution that the penal laws of the State be examined, to see whether or not counterfeiting the National Bank Currency be punishable by State law: adopted.

House—Special order of the day was an act to regulate the fees of Sheriffs. After extended discussion, Mr. Dehaven offered a substitute for the bill, merely increasing the fees of Sheriffs for collecting the revenue: adopted—yeas 49, nays 33. The bill was then passed—yeas 79, nays 5. An act regulating the fees of County Judges was passed.

The resolution with regard to an adjournment of the Legislature to Louisville was laid on the table.

Much business of a private character was transacted in both Houses during the day.

Jan. 19.—Senate.—Mr. McHenry, from Committee on Circuit Courts, reported a bill regulating the fees of Circuit and County Court Clerks, with an amendment by the House. Concurred in. Mr. Marshall, from the Select Committee on Emancipation, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the duty of this Legislature to pass such laws in relation to slavery as will most speedily remedy its demoralized condition, and so dignify labor as to offer inducements for free white laborers to settle in our State.

The resolution was ordered to be printed and made a special order for Thursday—yeas 20, nays 12. Same reported a bill exempting masters from cloathing their slaves where they leave their owners. Made special order for same day. Same reported a bill concerning slaves and runaways. It repeals all laws requiring owners to pay for arrest of slaves; also the law requiring arrests of runaways, and the act in regard to patrols; also making it a penal offense for persons to allow their slaves to hire their own time. Made special order for same day.

House—The bill regulating the fees of Constables was passed—yeas 73, nays 9.

Mr. Varnon, from the Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures, reported a resolution in opposition to tax on leaf tobacco, adopted. Mr. Dulin, from the Committee on Revised Statutes, reported a bill for the benefit of jailers, raising their fees to 73 cts a day, amendments were offered reducing the amount to 65 cents a day. Referred to Committee on County Courts. Mr. Webb, from Committee on Revised Statutes, reported a bill to amend the laws concerning runaway slaves; ordered to be printed and referred. Mr. Hanson offered a resolution in regard to arrest of disloyalists in the State

and providing against the same. It requires the Governor to appoint a committee to investigate how many are who have been arrested, by what process, order &c., when, where and how confined. It was ordered to be printed and referred to Committee on Ju-

diciary.

The Charleston Mercury of the 12th, contains the following remarkable editorial. It appears that Charleston is in immediate danger, and that the prospect of waging it off is quite gloomy. No doubt that danger lies in the near and rapid approach of Sherman. The view of the Confederacy which the Mercury gives is exceedingly encouraging to us, and more especially when it is remembered that that paper has been one of the principle fiers of the Southern heart, and has exhibited a lying spirit of bravado from the very first of the rebellion. The Southern spirit, both in press and people, is fast breaking. The Mercury says:

"First. That an army corps, to consist of not less than 20,000 infantry, and to be enlisted for not less than one year, and to be designated the 1st corps, shall be organized in the District of Columbia; commencing the organization on the 1st of December, 1864, and continuing until the first day of January next. The privates to consist of able-bodied men who have served honorably not less than two years and therefore not subject to draft. The officers to be commissioned from such as have honorably served not less than two years.

"Second. Recruits will be furnished transportation to Washington and will be credited to the district in which they or their families are, and will be paid a special bounty of \$300 from the substitute fund on being mustered into the service. Each recruit who preserves his arms to the end of his term may retain them as his own upon being honorably discharged.

"Third. Details of organization, which will be presented by the Adjutant General, the heads of bureaus will detail competent officers for the prompt examination and organization, arming

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1864.

Review of News.

Fort Fisher has at length fallen into its rightful owners' hands. Gen. Grant thought it necessary to have it, and he has it. Admiral Porter and General Terry went in this time to win, and they won. The work was short, quick and decisive. Army and navy played their parts well and in perfect harmony, and the *finale* was a perfect success. The Fort is ours, with its armament of 72 guns, some of large calibre, and rifled, sixteen days' rations, and about 2,000 prisoners. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is from 500 to 700. The Federal loss in killed and wounded is about 900. The three brigade Commanders, leading in the assault, were wounded, two of them it is feared fatally. Thus has fallen another of the enemy's strongholds, and their last seaport. Gen. Bragg bragged in vain—his impregnable defence couldn't withstand the "Yankees." Our gunboats are moving up Cape Fear river and have driven two of the rebel pirates, the Chickamauga and Tallahasse, before them. The official despatches regarding the capture of Fort Fisher will be found in another column.

From Secretary Stanton we learn that Sherman is on the move. Two corps of his army have already landed at Beaufort, South Carolina, and the rest were advancing by land, the enemy retiring before them.

Four large steamers have been launched in the Clyde, to run the blockade in Wilmington. Others are building for the same purpose. The next steamer from our shores will carry out the distressing news that their occupation's gone. The Clyde ship-builders, and all the English blockade-running crew will rue the day when they commenced their complicity with the rebellion.

The House has concurred with, and the President signed, the Senate resolution repealing the Reciprocity treaty. The Committee of Ways and Means will report a bill to repeal the duties on printing paper.

A few detachments of Federal soldiers had a fight with guerrillas at Bardstown on Tuesday afternoon, the 17th. Several bands of guerrillas, under Capts. Pratt, Magruder and Sue Mundy, had concentrated for the purpose of attacking the jail to rescue one of their number confined there. Captains Nichols and Young, 34th Kentucky Volunteers, superintended the operations against the guerrillas. After a brisk fight they were routed and driven from the town, being pursued until nightfall. Capt. Pratt was killed. Sue Mundy and a scoundrel named Marion were severely wounded, but were removed by their friends. Several others were killed and wounded. The rout of the guerrillas was complete.

Gen. Terry has been nominated and confirmed as a Major General, for gallant conduct at Fort Fisher. Resolutions of thanks to the Gen. and to Admiral Porter, with the brave men of the army and navy in their commands, have been offered in Congress.

The following remark of Gen. Butler is characteristic of the man. It is stated that in conversation in regard to the probability of the success of the last Wilmington movement, he said, "I shall be a winner in any event. If the attack is repulsed, I shall be justified in not having made the assault on Fort Fisher with my handful of troops. If the attack succeeds, my country will be the gainer, which suits me quite as well."

Lieut. Gov. Jacob has reached Washington, having been recalled from his exile by President Lincoln. He predicts a peace within sixty days; the people of Richmond, unconnected with the Government, are all, he asserts, for peace, while the army is a unit in its favor.

The Blairs have been to Richmond and have returned. What their mission was, and what it effected are not yet made public, though it is confidently believed only to have been of a private nature. The Richmond papers denounce their President for receiving such peace agents, as well they may, for the constant agitation of the subject of peace will certainly act disastrously to their cause.

The Victory at Wilmington.
In the midst of our disappointment at the failure of the late attack on Fort Fisher, while still arguing as to its cause, and lamenting its effect, the glorious news have reached us of the capture of the Fort, with its entire garrison and munitions of war. So secretly and prudently has this second movement been conducted that until Tuesday morning the public knew nothing of it, and then the intelligence came from rebel sources. Almost simultaneously with this comes the news of the success. During a heavy bombardment from the fleet, the assault was made at 3:30 P. M., of the 15th, and by 10 P. M. the works were in full possession of the Federal forces, aided by a battalion of marines and seamen from the navy. Of course our loss was heavy, but the victory is complete, and its importance and effect cannot now be estimated. We do know, however, that it is a crushing blow to the enemy; their only remaining seaport, of any consequence, is closed, and now they must depend on themselves for all those necessary supplies which England and France have so liberally afforded them.

It will be remembered how the former failure at Wilmington cheered all Rebellion, and how it seemed in great measure to counterbalance the defeat of Hood, the severe loss of Savannah and the shame of Sherman's unmolested march. They magnified the failure into a glorious victory for them, and proclaimed it the dawning of a brighter day for the Confederacy—"the turning point of their fortunes." The Sentinel said, "It turns the tide which seemed so much against us." Now this rejoicing is cut short, their stronghold—the strongest earthwork in America—has fallen into our hands, the Confederate flag is lowered and the far-famed and world-respected Stars and Stripes float over the Fort. By the joy of the Confederates at our failure, we can judge of the extent of the grief to which our success has brought them.

No exception—the patriot, the statesman who holds that the safety of his country requires, and the Constitution of the land allows, the proposed amendment, is "narrow minded" and represents the opinion of a low and degraded constituency." For instance, Senators Sumner and Wilson, representing a constituency among whom are the Everett's, the Bancrofts, the Winthrops, the Lowells, the Adams, the Prescotts, the

Ticknors, the Emersons and a host of such "narrow minded" and low "degraded" men. So Brutus J. Clay considers them.

Again; Mr. Clay gives his opinion of the sovereignty and independence of the States. He says that the original thirteen States first "formed a Confederacy of States, and that not working well they concluded to establish this Union." But a little further on he says of our Union that it is merely "a Confederacy of independent States." Our fathers were strange men—their Confederacy didn't work well; so they tried with all their wisdom and ability to mend the matter, and thought they had. But they were mistaken—it was the same Confederacy still after all their labor. Mr. Clay does not think much of our statesmen, ancient or modern.

Mr. Clay relates a few incidents for the enlightenment of Congress on the awful state of affairs in Kentucky. He says "nearly every public press in the State of Kentucky, so far as I know, that does not sustain the policy of the Administration, has been suppressed by military authority. No paper is allowed to appear there that is not found to advocate their policy." Our representative must be one of that class that doesn't read the papers. The Louisville Journal, the Democrat, the Anzeiger, and the Maysville Eagle—the prominent opposition papers of the State—all still exist, and were regularly published through the whole Presidential campaign. They certainly did not "sustain the policy of the Administration," and do not now, with the exception of the Journal. Yet they are not now, nor were at the time that Mr. Clay made his speech in any wise interwoven with Mr. Clay's first incident is very imaginative. So is his second. "You have your hands upon every man in that country." Mr. Powell spouts treason in the Senate of the United States, and Garret Davis claps his hands and cries "amen," while in the Lower House Brutus J. Clay pretty nearly echoes their sentiments; yet no hand restrains them. In our present Legislature, Messrs. Grover, and Read, open secessionists, nominate and vote for another secessionist—they are still free to express their views and aid and abet the rebellion. The Administration receives hard knocks and severe excoriation daily in the Legislature, but the refractory members manage to keep out of the despots' hands, and act and speak without any fear of molestation. At least the hand does not press very heavily. A third incident partakes also of the imaginative. "All the railroads in the State of Kentucky are now in the hands of the Government and Government agents." This is a terrible outrage certainly, but it has been kept so quiet, that Mr. Clay is the only man who has heard of it, so that it has not worked much harm. Certain it is that not a soldier passes over the roads without pay, even those travelling as guards for the trains being charged for the trip. The trains leave regularly and there is no hindrance whatever in travel. One more incident. "The soldiers were in the State at the last election, intimidating voters and driving them from the polls." Both the Louisville Journal and Democrat acknowledge that the last election was a fair and free one. In this city, soldiers were at the polls at different times during the day, but they were marched there unarmed and voted almost a unit for McClellan. And so throughout the State; intimidation, as far as McClellan voters were concerned, was a rare case. Guerrillas interfered, either in person or by threats, with Lincoln men, in nearly all parts of the State—but they were your allies, Mr. Clay, not ours. Don't blame the Administration for their acts. We have given our readers a pretty fair specimen of Mr. Clay's speech, in its allusions to Kentucky. He seems to have a very poor opinion of his country in general, and probably his country reciprocates it.

Central Kentucky Gazette.
A paper under the above title will be published in Danville, Ky., if a sufficient amount of patronage can be secured to defray the expenses of its publication. It is to be a weekly Family Newspaper, not published in the interests of any party, though the Editor will, to the full extent of his ability, maintain the cause of the Government in its present struggle with armed rebellion. To loyal people, especially, appeal is made for its support. The Gazette will do all it can to instruct, interest and amuse its readers, and to repay them for their subscription. The terms will be \$3.00 a year, in advance; ten copies \$25.00. The first number will be issued about the 1st of March. Address L. H. Ralston, Danville, Ky.

Capture of Fort Fisher.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1865.
To Major-General Dix:
The following official despatches have just been received at this Department:
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
ON FEDERAL POINT, N. C., Jan. 16.
Via FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 15.
Brig. Gen. G. A. Rawlins:
GENERAL: I have the honor to report that Fort Fisher was carried by assault this afternoon by Gen. Ames's division and the 2d brigade of the 1st division of the army corps, gallantly aided by a battalion of marines and seamen from the navy. Of course our loss was heavy, but the victory is complete, and its importance and effect cannot now be estimated. We do know, however, that it is a crushing blow to the enemy; their only remaining seaport, of any consequence, is closed, and now they must depend on themselves for all those necessary supplies which England and France have so liberally afforded them.

It will be remembered how the former failure at Wilmington cheered all Rebellion, and how it seemed in great measure to counterbalance the defeat of Hood, the severe loss of Savannah and the shame of Sherman's unmolested march. They magnified the failure into a glorious victory for them, and proclaimed it the dawning of a brighter day for the Confederacy—"the turning point of their fortunes." The Sentinel said, "It turns the tide which seemed so much against us." Now this rejoicing is cut short, their stronghold—the strongest earthwork in America—has fallen into our hands, the Confederate flag is lowered and the far-famed and world-respected Stars and Stripes float over the Fort. By the joy of the Confederates at our failure, we can judge of the extent of the grief to which our success has brought them.

They are nothing but the disperred imagination of narrow minds, entering to the public opinion of a low and degraded constituency; nothing else. We ought to give them as much attention as the advice of a pauper picked up in the streets of London would receive in regard to the financial affairs of the Barings or the Rothschilds; who cannot keep a sixpence in his pocket from morning to night.

No exception—the patriot, the statesman who holds that the safety of his country requires, and the Constitution of the land allows, the proposed amendment, is "narrow minded" and represents the opinion of a low and degraded constituency." For instance, Senators Sumner and Wilson, representing a constituency among whom are the Everett's, the Bancrofts, the Winthrops, the Lowells, the Adams, the Prescotts, the

The port of Wilmington is now sealed; though no attempt be made to take that city, to all intents it is henceforth useless to the Confederacy. As for the other defences, those to the south of Fort Fisher will probably surrender on demand, while the others must fall speedily if they attempt a defense. Their total armament is 208 guns. The thanks of the nation are due to Admiral Porter and Gen. Terry, with their brave men, for this great and important success to our arms. And for those who fell, a nation's gratitude is due; the sacrifice they made was not in vain, for it has covered the Confederacy with mourning and filled our land with joy.

The States' Rights Democracy are in the habit of making their boast in John C. Calhoun, as the father of them all. He is quoted as their authority on all subjects connected with the matter—State Sovereignty, State Independence, State Nullification, &c. Senator Cox, in his late speech in answer to Pendleton's argument against the Constitutionality of any Amendment touching this matter of slavery that might be adopted by the requisite number of States, thus quotes Calhoun on the subject. In 1823, he was asked for his views by the South Carolina Legislature and thus replied:

In order to have a full and clear conception of our institutions it will be proper to remark that there is, in our system, a striking contrast between government and sovereignty. The separate governments of the several States are vested in their legislative, executive, and judicial departments, while the sovereignty resides in the people of the several States who created it; but by an express provision of the Constitution it may be amended or changed by three-fourths of the States, and thus each State, by assenting to the Constitution with this provision, has modified its original right as a sovereign, of making its individual consent necessary to any change in its political condition; and, by becoming a member of this Union, has placed this important power in the hands of three-fourths of the States, in whom the highest power known to the Constitution resides.

We call the attention of our readers to the speech which we publish to-day. It was delivered by Col. Prall of Bourbon county, in the State Senate last week. Agreeing with Gov. Bramlette that the institution of slavery "exists only in name but not in interest," "that it is not only effete, but burdensome," Mr. Prall declares and shows that slavery has been destroyed by the rebellion, and the rebellion is responsible for all the wounds it has received. He argues, that while slavery has improved the condition of the African race, civilizing and Christianizing them, yet it was never intended that the race should always be kept in this degraded station—"Heaven never designed to elevate, Christianize, and enoble a human being to be a slave forever." Mr. Prall's idea of the blighting influences of the institution of slavery, and of the glory and prosperity of the new era which will dawn upon our State when slavery shall have been removed, is forcibly and beautifully expressed, and its truth the years to come will fully attest. By this speech the Senator from Bourbon has spoken well to his State, and though now his views meet with sneers or indifference, yet in the near future they will certainly prevail. Again we commend the speech to the earnest attention of our readers.

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After desperate fighting, gaining foot by foot and severe loss, at 5 P. M. we had possession of about half of the land front of abatis. The brigade was then taken from our line facing Wilmington, and on pushing forward at 10 P. M. it took the rest of the work with little resistance.

The garrison fell back to the extreme of the peninsula, where they were followed and captured, among others Gen. Whiting and Col. Lamb, both wounded. I think we have quite 1,000 prisoners. I hope our own loss may not exceed 500, but it is impossible to judge in the night.

The wounded are the commanders of the three leading brigades, General Curtis being wounded, but not severely. Colonels Pennebaker and Bell were wounded dangerously.

The land front was a formidable one, in places in places being fourteen or fifteen feet high, but the men went at it nobly, under a severe musket fire.

The marines and sailors went up gallantly, but the musket fire from the east end of the land front was so severe that they did not succeed in entering the fort.

The navy fire on the works, judging from the holes, must have been terrific. Many of the guns were injured. How many there were on the point I cannot say, perhaps 300 or 400.

(Signed) C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieut. Col. A. D. C. and Chf Eng'r.

Another despatch estimates the number of prisoners at 2,500 and a number of guns.

Gen. Grant telegraphs to this Department that in honor of this great triumph, achieved by the united valor of the army and navy, he has ordered a salute of one hundred guns to be fired by each of the armies operating against Richmond.

(Signed) C. A. DANA,
Asst Sec'y of War.

JAN. 17.—The War Department has received the following off Fort Fisher, January 15th, telegraphed from Fortress Monroe:

Hon. G. Welles, Secretary of Navy:

SIR—Fort Fisher is ours. I send a bearer of despatches with a brief account of the affair. Gen. Terry is entitled to the highest praise and gratitude of his country for the manner in which he has conducted his part of the operation. He is my beau ideal of a soldier and a General. Our co-operation has been most cordial. The result is a victory which will always be ours when the army and navy go hand in hand. The navy loss in the assault was heavy. The army loss was also heavy.

(Signed) D. D. PORTER,
Rear Admiral.

We are indebted to Mr. D. P. Faulds, Publisher of Music, No. 223 Main Street, Louisville, Ky., for a copy of the Nightingale Schottisch. It is composed by Carl O. Edelman, who is well known to our citizens for his musical ability as performer, teacher, and composer. His musical compositions have been well received, and the Nightingale Schottisch merits the same favor.

DIED.
In Franklin county, on the night of the 14th inst., after a lingering illness, Lucy B., daughter of Sam'l S. and S. C. Clay, aged 14 years and 11 months. [Paris Citizen please copy.]

CAPITAL HOTEL HOPS.

Hops will be given regularly every Tuesday and Friday evenings, during the Session of the Legislature. The Ball Room and band can be engaged any other evening for private parties, upon application to J. B. ARTIN, Proprietor.

Lou. Journal and Democrat copy 3 times.
Jan. 20th, 1864.

WM. JOHNSTON, THOS. CORWIN, JOHN W. FINNELL, OF Cincinnati, O. Of Lebanon, O. Of Kentucky.

JOHNSTON, CORWIN, & FINNELL,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND

SOLICITORS OF CLAIMS,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Office—No. 202, South Side of Pennsylvania Ave., a few doors west of Willard's Hotel. Jan. 20, 1864—sw2m.

Commissioner's Notice.

Corbin Hales, &c., Plaintiff.

vs
Mathias Yount & others, Defendants.

Petition in Equity.

THIS cause has been referred to the undersigned Master Commissioner for settlement. All persons having claims against the estate of John Yount deceased, are hereby notified to produce the same to him, sworn to and proven as required by law, on or before the second Monday in February, 1865, for settlement, otherwise, they will be barred.

G. W. GWIN, Commissioner.

Franklin Circuit Court.

JAN. 10, 1864—w&t2m.

NOTICE.

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south
of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in all the Courts held in the
city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the
adjoining counties. [April 7, 1862-tf.]

WARNER,
DENTAL SURGEON.
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the
Capitol of the State.

Will be in Frankfort the second and third
week of each month.
May 13th, 1863-tf.

J. W. PINNELL V. T. CHAMBERS.
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth
Street.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860-tf.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of
Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the ad-
joining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.
May 6, 1857-tf.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES in the Court of Appeals,
Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court.
Any business confided to him shall be faithfully
and promptly attended to. His office is on St.
Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky,
where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

JAMES SPEED.....WM. F. BARRET.
SPEED & BARRET,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH,
of the late firm of Bulitt & Smith in the
practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED,
BARRET & SMITH, and will attend the Court
of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the
Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-tf.]

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN.

HARLAN & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals,
Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit
Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry,
Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of
claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired,
attend to the unsettled law business of James
Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to
that business is requested.
March 16, 1863-tf.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.....E. L. VANWINKELE.

BRAMLETTE & VANWINKELE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and
Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly op-
posite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKELE

Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle,
and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.

Sept. 14, 1863-by.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,

Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and
Lewis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion,
Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth
performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.

He would ask the particular attention of those
wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement
upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness,
durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.

Specimens of all kinds of plate work may
be seen at his office.

Frankfort, April 22, 1863-ty.

Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the
BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburg, Youghiogheny, and
Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest
market price. All orders will be promptly filled
for any point on the railroad or city, by applying
to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort.
Feb 22d. S. BLACK.

L. WEITZEL V. BERBERICH.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of
Frankfort and vicinity that they have
opened a select stock of spring goods for
Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all
its branches, and will warrant their work to give
satisfaction, both as to its execution and the
charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan
Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.
August 3, 1863-ty.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me
that JOHN TANNER was committed to the
Garrard county jail, for the alleged murder of
his wife, two children and sister-in-law, and
for arson; he made his escape from jail on the 15th
July, 1864, and is now a fugitive and going at
large.

Now, therefore, I THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do
hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED
DOLLARS (\$300) for the apprehension of the
said John Tanner, and his delivery to the Jailer of
Garrard county, within one year from the date
hereof.

*In Testimony Whereof, I
have hereunto set my hand and caused
the seal of the Commonwealth to be
affixed. Done at Frankfort this 22d
day of July, A. D., 1864, and in the
75th year of the Commonwealth.*

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKELE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

He is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6 or
inches high, dark hair, rather sallow complexion,
weighs about 135 pounds, has a stoppage or
stammering in his speech, articulates imperfectly,
and in the habit of repeating the last words
of every sentence. At first the impression is
made that he is simple minded or foolish.

July 24, 1864-3m-34s.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Garrard
county, a runaway slave calling himself
HARLAND, who says he belongs to Clayton Carter
of Lincoln county. Said boy is of copper
color, weighs about 180 pounds, about 30 or 35
years of age.

The owner can come forward, prove property,
and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the
law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.

June 27, 1864—336-Im.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

The Falmouth Bridge Co., Plaintiffs,

against

Thos. J. Gillham and others, Defendants.

In Equity.

In pursuance to an order of the Pendleton

Circuit Court, rendered April term, 1864, I

as Commissioner, appointed in this cause, for

sale at Public Auction, on the 1st Monday in

August next, if being County Court day, on credits

of \$12, 18 and 24 months, at the Court House

door in the town of Falmouth, Ky., the Wire Sus-

pension Bridge over main Licking river, said

place, with all its appurtenances, privileges, fran-

chise, stocks, real estate and personal effects. The

purchaser will be required to execute bands with

good security, bearing interest from date.

C. A. WANDELORH, Commissioner.

FALMOUTH, June 27, 1864—336-Im.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.

A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers,
that he still continues the Book Binding business,
at his old stand, over Major's Book Store,
on Main street, and will give his whole
attention to its management. He respectfully
solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore
extended to the establishment.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD

BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best

quality of paper.

BLANK BOOKS of every description,
manufactured at short notice, to order, on rea-

sonable terms.

Frankfort, March 23, 1863-ty.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

NATIONAL UNIONIST.

THE undersigned having purchased the mate-
rial, or of the office known as the States
man office, propose to publish in the city of

Lexington, Kentucky,

This day Plaintiff filed his petition for a divi-

sion of lands which belonged to William San-
ders, Sr., deceased, at his death, and showed that

Alexander Sanders and Tilman Sanders, two of

the defendants, are non-residents of Kentucky.

It is ordered that notice of the aforesaid applica-

tion be published in the newspaper called the

Commonwealth, published at Frankfort, Ken-

tucky, for three weeks consecutively, giving said

non-residents notice of said application, that

they may appear thereto.

THOS. N. LINDEY, Attorney for Plaintiff.

A copy attest: A. H. RENNICK, Clerk C. C.

July 20, 1864—346-tw&w3w.

NEW ENGLAND

Fire & Marine Insurance Comp'y

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Business Confined To Fire Insurance
Exclusively.

Chartered Capital, - - - \$500,000.

LOSSES equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

GEO. W. GWIN, Agent.

Frankfort April 13, 1863-ty.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL

UNION PRESS

A DAILY NEWSPAPER

To Represent and Advocate the views of Uncon-

ditional Union Men.

FROM the inception of the rebellion, the gen-
uine Union sentiment of the State of Ken-
tucky has found but little expression, either in
the addresses of the prominent politicians or in
the press. This state of things, at all times a
source of mortification, though somewhat alleviated
by the efforts of the loyal journals in other States,
has at last ripened into dissatisfaction and a
positive demand for such a newspaper.

Demanding that the rebellion shall be suppressed,
we would have all the means necessary to
suppress it cheerfully supplied. Regarding unity as
essential to speedy success, we would enforce
it as the duty of every citizen to give to those
who administer the Government—whilst the war
continues—sympathy and support. Believing
the rebellion to be not only without palliation or
excuse, but a crime we would have it taught
that those who have inaugurated and prosecuted
it should wholly bear the responsibility of its
guilt. Recognizing the rebellion as gigantic in
its proportions, we woul have the difficulty of
grappling with it fully realized.

In so wide a field where the instruments em-
ployed must be varied, errors of judgment are
unavoidable. We would not therefore, judge
harshly of the means employed, whilst we see
they are suggested by a sincere desire to re-es-
tablish the authority of the Government. In a
word, we wish to teach that it is the paramount
duty of the Government to preserve the Union
by all the means recognized by civilized warfare.
Rejoicing at every triumph of our arms, we do
soil to affiliate with those true Union men every-
where, who hope for, and look to the nation's
success in the field—not to its defeat, as the
surest means of securing a lasting and honorable
peace.

The vote of the people of Kentucky, on every
assembly, for their own politicians, far in
advance of their press, are the greatest guaran-
tee—that a majority go with us. The object of
this paper is to give organization to that major-
ity, and to develop into political action the
convictions which, in their hearts the people
cherish. Also, to take full advantage of the
facilities at command to furnish its patrons with
the current news, and to develop some important
features of a Daily, that have not hitherto received
from the press here the prominence desirable
in a mercantile community.

Without waiting for the new Press, Type, &c.,

ordered, the Publisher, depending upon his present
resources, not inconsiderable, ventures to an-
nounce the appearance of the first number on
Monday, April 18th, 1864.

TERMS.

To City Subscribers, payable to the Carrier,
twenty cents per week.

To Mail Subscribers, payable in advanced, \$1 per
month; \$5 00 for six months; \$9 00 for one
year.

L. A. CIVILL,
431 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

Patented October 13, 1863.

Black, Brown, Dark Green,
Dark Red, Dark Blue,
Light Blue, French Blue,
Claret Brown, Maroon,
Dark Brown, Orange,
Light Brown, Rose Brown,
Chestnut Brown, Crimson,
Dark Drab, Light Drab,
Fawn Drab, Fawn Purple,
Fawn Drab, Fawn Purple,
Salmon, Scarlet, Slatte,
Slate, Solferino, Violet,
Yellow Fawn Drab.

PERFECT FAST COLORS.

For Dying Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods,
Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bon-
nets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Child-